Vol. XXXI, No. 6

ASHTABULA, OHIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1880.

Whole Number 157

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

MERCHANTS.
FROS. N. BOOTH, General Dealer in iny Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Glass- ware, Boos and Shoes, Ready-Made Cioth- ing Huts and Caps, Toloaces and Opurs, and everything a family needs to eat or wear. North Main street, Ashinbuin. 1886
TOMBES & ROCK WELL, (A. C. Tembes and L. E. Rockweit,) Wholesale and Re- tall Osalers in Groceries and Provisions, Frints and Grain; Agents for American and Union Express Companies and Cleveland

B. WELLS, Produce and Con

W. REBHEAD, Dealer in Plour, Pari Hams, Lard, and all kinds of Fish; also, a

DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS. CULLEY MANUP'S CO., Manufe ATTORNEYS AND AGENTS.

GOYT & PETTIFONE, Attorneys an

HARDWARE, &c. EO. C. HUBBARD & CO., Boslers in

PHYSICIANS. Br. S. W. HUMPHBEY, Magnetic Heale Ashiabula, O. Residence on Lake Shore

FOUNDRIES. PHOENIX THON WOLLEN CO., Man'T's

CABINET WARE. FOREN BUCKEO, Manufacturer of and Dea er in Furniture of the best descriptions, a., every variety; also, General Undertex and Manufacturer of Coffins to order; sai street, north of South Public Square, and tabula, Onto.

JEWELERS.

GEO. W. DICKINSON, Jeweler: Repairing of all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry: Store in Ashtabula House Block PHOTOGRAPHERS.

BLAKESLIE & 100HR, Photos or and Daslers in Pictures, Engra Chromos, &c.; having a large sup, Mondoffings of various descriptions, at pared to frame anything in the Picturat short notice and in the best style. HARNESS MAKER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. SUM. BLYTH, Agent for the Liverpoo

DAVID SLOAN, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Architectural and Mechanica liradghtsman. Office in Pierce and Red-brad's Block, Ashtabula, Ohlo, 1430

A COMPORTABLE HOME.

FREE GIFT! RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, NEE RALGIA, NEHVOUS and NEXUAL DE BILITY, General III Braith, wasten Decay, Urinary Diseases, Spinal Dis-cases, Byspepsia, Etc., Etc., to whom will be sent my Book on Medical Electricity, and ING ALL CHRONIC DISEASES. DR. 6. W. PORRES, 174 W. Pourth St., Cincinnati, 0.



LARGE and complete stock A Legal clanks for sale at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO. Many's Chemiste, NE. LOUER, MO.

SHITABULA & PITTSBURGH EN

All trains daily except Sundays. F. R. MYESS, Gen. Pass, and Ticket Agent. LAKE SHORK & MICHIGAN SOUTH-ERN R. R.

Goisc Wast,
Mich Express tenves Raffato at 1.25 p. m.,
frie 150 a. m., Connecta 216 a. m., Ashladia 231 a. m., Geneva 249 a. m., Painestile 255 a. m., Cleveland 250 a. m.,
Special Chicago Express tenves Buffato at
255 a. m., Eric 240 a. m., Ashlabula 450,
ninesville 258, and arrives at Cleveland at
25 a.

S. a. Counsell Accommodation issues Conneau 295 a.m., Amboy 6:11, Kingsville 6:11, Ashbala 6:25, Say brook 8:25, Geneva 8:25, Faines 18:7:25, and arrives at the veland 5:00 a.m., Toicdo Express leaves Buffalo at 4:00 a.m., Toicdo Express leaves Buffalo at 4:00 a.m., Ingastille II:11 epistoina 18:25 a.m., Saybrook 18:25 general 18:5, Painesville 12:15, and arrives Cleveland at 1:25 p. m., Saybrook 18:25 p. m., Special 8t. Louis Express leaves Buffalo 5:a.m., Eric 18:27, Ashtabula 1:202 p. m., proceeding 12:35, and arrives at Cleveland 1:25 p. m., and arrives at Cleveland 1:25 p. m. 590. Pacific Express leaves Suffalo 12:55 p. m., 5rte 8:52, Astriabula 5:12, Painceville 6:01, and rrives at Cieveland at 7:05 p. m.

brook 635, Ashtabula 7.9t, Kingsville 7:15, Arishov 7:2t, and arrives at Conness at 7:39 p. m. Special New York Express leaves Clevelane at 10:30 p. m., Painesville II:20, Ashtabula 12:0 a. m., Erie 1:35 and arrives at Buffalo at 8:35 a.

L. S. & C. S. PRANKLIN DIVISION

No. L. W. F	STATIONS.		No. 2.1W. FL	
AN A	Oil City—East Junction Junction Junction Junction Ring Frankiln Summit Polk Raymillon Sandy Lake Ishoneboro Branch Clack J Kadley Salem Armass Jamestown Turger Simna Andover Lion Dorset Jefferson	FM 1155	PM 4 2 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

AM PM Pittsburgh AM AM

	W.Ft.	STATIONS.	No.4., W.
PM	PM		PH
1167		1Youngstown	
1:59	6.40	Thorn Hill	2.50
1.59	7 01	Doughton	2 40
2.05	7 16	Doniburg	2.24
2.11	7 35	Brookfield	2.26
2:17	7.50	Tyrrell Hill	9 17
9:21	8.08	Fowler	2.10
2:31	S 30	Latimer	2.01
2:48	8 30	#Kinsman	1.47
8.30	9 10	Gravel Pit	1.40
2:54	Transaction 1	Stanhope	1 35
2.59	19 183	J.W. W'maf'ld.,	1 26 1
8 10		Andover	1 15
-9.00	meters.	Ashtabula	19 90
10 40		Pittsburgh	6 15
100 Table 100 Ta	1000	The second secon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

ERIE BAILWAY,

The New York, Lake Eric & Western R. DULLMAN'S best Drawing room

ì	STATIONS.	N.Y. Express	Atlantic Ex.	Night Ex.
1	DunklrkL've.	7.35 A.M.	1 05 P.H. 8 US	
	Susp. Bridge " Niagara Fails "	7.65 ** 7.15 ** 7.50 **	145 ·· 200 ·· 265 ··	7 00 P.1 7 10 · 7 15 ·
1	Buttalo	8 00 (**	256 *	9 20 7
	Attlen " Portnge " Hornellsville " Addison "	9 05 ** \$11 05 ** \$1 56 **	410 ° 522 ° \$450 ° 750 °	10 30. ** 12 85 A.3 1 83 **
9	Rochester ** Axon ** Bath **	9 00a M. 9 43 ** 11 42 **	4 00 ** 4 40 ** 6 46 **	
Š	Corning "	12 18p.m.	9 15 " 8 55 "	1 56 '
COLUMN TO SERVICE	Waverly	2 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9 30 " 10 10 ." 11 00 " 11 55 " 12 58 a. m 1 00 "	3 18 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Honesdale Arr	7 45	********	11 55 "
	Port Jervis L've Middletown " Gushen "	7 20 ** 8 03 ** 8 05 **	3 45 4.40	9 90 - 10 01 : 10 15 ·
C	Paterson	9.35	6 21 **	11 35 "
d	Newark	10.57 22	7.80 **	105 P
i de	New York "	10 12 ." 10 25P.M.	705 ** 725aim	12 10 1

Express Trains Leave New York
1.00 A.M. Cincinnati and Chicago Fray
Express. Drawing Room Coaches to Butfile and Suspension Bridge.
5.00 P.M. Hally. Fast St. Louis Express
arriving at Buffalo 806 A. M. connecting
with first krains to the West, Northwest and
Southwest. Pullman's best Drawing Room
Siceping Coaches to Buffalo.
7.00 P.M. Daily. Pacific Express. Sieep
Ing Coaches and Hotel Dinling Cars through
to Chicago without change. AND OF LAND OF THE STREET OF T

50 Years Before the Public.

--- TOOR TO MEMORY'S HALL.

BY WIS Z. W. WINTON slow I love the hour of twilight-Twilight dusky, dim and gray-When the cight, with moon and star light, Gently clasps the hand of day. Just enough of smilight lingers Just erough of night gloom falls; Fairy forms, with noiseless fingers, Loose the door to memory's halls,

Lights the faces either side, Priestess in this temple holy— Vell that ghostly, solemn place Moving towards that burial cus On this one, full-length and fair Rest upon the waving hair. O my sainted! grand and osmely, Rank grass grows our lips between

Pass I through the entrance wide,

Earthly hands whose cinep was loved best, Pressed my own a long, last rime, Earthly eyes, with such a sad quest, Nevermore will answer mine. Cruel fate that husbed thy breathing When life's dawn was free from cloud. Unusen hands for thee were weaving Cypress wreath and funeral shroud

And in these still cloisters only

Through these dreary nights of pain, but you long for my lace ever, Long to hear my voice again? When they told me how you langui 'Neath that saftry southern sky, Then my beart was torn and angul And I grayed you would not die. Little recked we when we parted. You seem d Joyous, I light hearted

True, you left a lovely woman Wearing your betrothal ring, And I thought-such thoughts are cammen Our love but a by-gone thing. Hid the phonix rest in asies, Bid the sun forget his sky, Bind the stream in mountain one

When I crom death's darkling river, May the golden life-chords sever When the twillight shadow all, Meet me at the pearly portals With some olden, welcome song, We'll forget our lives with mortals While eternity roll on.

THE PRIVATEER.

The fight of the brig Gen. Armstro was brobably the most desperate, fearfu and romantic that ever took place on the and romantic that ever took place on the ocean. She was a little brigantine of only two hundred and forty-six tons, belonging to New York, and carried but seven guns and ninety men, including officers. She was commanded by a very young officer, Capt. Sam. C. Reid, then only thirty years of age, who had been a midshipman under Commodore Truxton. On the 26th of September, 1814, the Arrestrone purious the market part the Armstrong put into the neutral port of Fayal, belonging to Portugal, for the purpose of obtaining water. Toward sundown the British brig-of-war Carnation, of eighteen guns, hove in sight, stood up the harbor, and anchored within half a cable's length of the Armstrong, Soon after, the frigate Rota, of torty-four guns, and the ship of the line Plantagenet, of seventy-four guns, came to anchor in the roads. Admiral Lloyd, who comthe roads Admiral Lloyd, who com-manded the fleet, had previously been informed by the pilot that the Armstrong was in the harbor, and he at once determined upon her capture. The brig Carnation immediately began signaliz-ing with the fleet, threw out four large ches, o. boats, and commenced passing arms into them. All the movements

diately dropped her top-sails and made sail, to prevent the privateer from going strong. It was now about eight o'clock in the evening.

which was considerably in the advance, pulled up under the stern of the Armstrong, when Capt. Reid, with speaking trumpet in hand, being in his shirtsleeves, and all hands at quarters, hailed the boat three times. No answer was returned except by one of the sailors, who asked in a gruff voice what was the matter. The officer replied, "Make no answer, sir; bull away, my lads." At the next moment the word was given to "toss ours," and with their boat-hooks they hauled alongside under the port quarter of the privateer. The officer in the boat then cried out, "Fire and board, my lads," and other the cried out, "Fire and board, my lads," and as the men rose from their seats, Capt. Reid instantly gave the word to his marines to fire, which was almost simultaneous on the part of both. One man on board the privateer was instantly killed, and the first lieutenant, Fred. A. Worth, a brother of the late Gen. Worth of the United States army, was wounded. The men in the boat were severely cut up, and they called out for quarter, while the other three boats, pulling up at full speed on the starboard side, immediately opened their fire. They were received with a full broadside of grape and canister, which was followed by the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. A flerce struggle now ensued, in which the enemy made a desperate attempt to

board, but staggered and appalled by the galling fire of the privateer, they cried out for quarter, and the boats pulled off in a sinking condition, with great The Gen. Armstrong then weighed anchor and pulled in toward the shore about half pistol shot from the castle. where she was moored head and stern near the beach with her port side next to the shore. The Carnation in the meansoon evident that they had determined

carrying between forty and fifty men cach. When within gun-shot the boats cast off from the brig, and took their stations in three divisions under cover of a small reef or island of rocks, within musket-shot of the privateer. The boats, in case the privateer attempted to

At length, at midnight, the enemy re-solved upon the attack, and the boats approaching in divisions, as Capt. Reid expected, they came out in solid column in a direct line. When about twenty-five yards off, Capt. Reid ordered his guns before the enemy would be along-The men were then cautioned to

was sighted with fearful accuracy. On came the British boats with industried introplicity, when they were again halled by Capt. Reid, but no answer was returned. The fatal command was then given, and a tremendous fire was opened on the enemy. They warmly returned their cars, and giving the fire, remained their cars, and giving the fire can better be imagined than the did not seem like the same man.

If there is anything that is safe to present the company that its head was dapped with deficats of sugar-from them, allow, followed by state bearers carrying under a lofty canopy a litter covered with delicate silk and the richest Cashing way." I could not have done so, even if I had had my presence of mind, and in a condition of the private of sugar-factories, owned with allows and the richest Cashing way." I could not have done so, even if I had had my presence of mind, and in a condition of the private of sugar factories, owned with a dagger he with delicate silk and the richest Cashing way." I could not have done so, even if I had had my presence of mind, and in a condition of the private of sugar factorie

starboard quarter of the Armstrong. The cry of the officers commanding the boats was, "Up and aboard, my lads; give the enemy no quarter!" At the same instant they opened a terrific fire with cannonades, swivels, blunderbusses and musketry. They were gallantly met by the crew of the privateer in their black leather boarding caps strapped with iron, with boarding-pikes, muskets, hattle-axes, pistols, and cutlasses.

Making a last desperate effort to board, the enemy gained the spritsail-yard and bowspait of the privateer, and were pressing their way to her decks when the

ing their way to her decks when the American sailors drove back the stack-ing party with a horrid slaughter. The second fleutenant of the Armstrong, Mr. Alexander O. Williams, was killed at this moment, while gallantly leading on his forward division; and the third lieutenant, Mr. Robert Johnson, also fell dangerously wounded. At the same instant, Capt. Reid, who commanded the after division, was engaged in beating off two large launches, the men and officers of which had succeeded in climbing up the sides of the privateer. One of the latter, the first lieutenant of the Plantagenet, the first fleutenant of the Plantagenet, had engaged Capt, Reid in a hand-to-hand fight with cutlasses, and once or twice came near overpowering him. Capt Reid being left-handed, used his right hand in firing pistols, which the powder-boys handed him, while he continued to fight with the British lieutenant with his left hand, disdaining to shoot down his adversary. At lest the shoot down his adversary. At last the British lieutenant making a feint brought British lieutenant making a feint brought down a separate blow, which Capt. Reid and just time to break the force of, cutting the captain slightly across the head, and nearly severing his thumb and fore-finger. Before the Englishman could recover, Capt. Reid struck him down, and he fell back a cor, see into the boat. It was at this critical juncture that Capt. Reid prevented that the fire had Capt Reid perceived that the fire had slackened on the fore-castle. At once

rullying the whole of the after division, they rushed forward with a shout, and opened a fresh fire, while he ordered the forward division to heave cold shot into the boats and sink them, as these men were out of cartridges. The enemy fell back to their boats and retreated, when Capt. Reid, bringing the Long Tom to bear upon them, fired the gun himself, (which flew off the carriage,) doing fear-ful destruction and ending in the total defeat of the British. Then it was that Capt. Reid cried out, "Now is the time, my boys, to cheer," and three enthusiastic cheers re-echoed over the bay from

shore to shore.

Many of the boats had been sunk. Two large launches belonging to the fri-gate Rota lay along the privateer, with two other boats literally loaded with their own dead. In a boat belonging to the Plantaganet, all were killed save four. In another boat which had con-tained fifty souls, but one solitary officer escaped, and he was wounded. Four boats floated on shore full of dead bodies. Some of the boats were left with but a single man, while others had but four or five to row them. The termination was

nearly a total massacre.

This action lasted about forty minutes.
The English force, estimating forty men to a boat, was about five hun 'red and sixty men. The English themselves acknowledged a loss in this attack of one hundred and twenty killed and one

The loss of the Americans in this action was but one killed and six wounded! Capt. Reid then went on shore, and after receiving the congratulations of the consul, was informed that the governor had written to Admiral Lloyd, remonstrating against any further attack, but Lloyd sent for answer that he was determined on the capture of the privateer, and that if the governor suffered the American could be seen and the orders given vere distinctly heard on board the Armstrong.

Capt. Reid immediately gave secret orders to clear the decks for action, and cautioned the crew to make as little noise as possible. He then cut his cable, got out sweeps and commenced pulling is out sweeps, and commenced pulling in shore to castle. The Carnation immediately dropped her top-sails and made light, on the morning of the 27th, the out of the harbor should she attempt it, while the boats, which were lying alongside, were ordered in classe of the Armstrong stood by their little bark, return-ing broadside for broadside with wonder-ful effect. The maintopmast of the she became so much cut up in her hull and rigging, and with the loss of men, that her gans became silenced, and she was forced to retire.

Finding all other resistance fruitless, Capt. Reid blew a hole through the bot-om of his vessel and scuttled her to revent the English from getting posses on of her, and then went on shore with is gallant crew. The enemy soon boarded the privateer, and set her on fire, and thus ended the history of this noble

Withers, Jr., leader of the California thea-re orchestra, San Francisco, an ancient wallow-tail coat, faded somewhat with ime, fragmentary in condition through the clipping of pieces from it as memem-oes, yet withal a highly interesting gar-ment through historical association. The nent through historical association. The out has two long kulfe cuts in it, one in he neck and the other near the hip, which were received in Ford's theatre at Washside of it, was present on the night that evident Abraham Lincoln was assassinated. The gashes were inflicted by the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, a few moments after he had fired the shot that re-verberated through a nation, and the story

of that night, as told by Mr. Withers, is as soon evident that they had determined quo sum Sing saluance on the performance, and finally the curtain rose on the third act and the dairy scene, where Trenchard was to propose to Mag served standing in with a large fleet of boats in tow, numbering fourteen, and some called the performance of the curtain rose on the third act and the dairy scene, where Trenchard was to propose to Mag should be understood to the performance of rompter. I had composed a song called Honor to Our Soldiers," in honor of the oper time, and went to see about it. To der Spangler, the scene-shifter out of the

I had finished my talk with Wright, and turned down the passage which led into the alley where Peanut John was holding Booth's horse, and which also led to the door by which I returned to my place in the orchestra. The passage was dark and very narrow, so much so in fact that two men could not pass side a dee. I had traversed nearly to the door and it is a larted, and trying to think where the was a pissage of the country of the cou tol fired in the "American Comin." to prevent the enemy from getting through the port-holes on boarding, as they would not have time to reload the guns before the enemy would be able to reload the men to stand by after the fire, to run in I heard a strange murmur, and looking across the stage. He had jumped from the box to the stage, on the other side from me, but his impetus was so great that he ran into a brick wall near me and the en-The "Long Tom," a heavy forty-eight pounder, placed on a pivot amidships, was sighted with fearful accuracy. On came the British boats with undanned head, his black hair stood on end, and his

Sa .

full glow, and above all could be seen the President, senseless and white as death, box, while Mrs. Lincoln batned his fore-field with water from a businful which Laura Keene held. The audience became even wilder when the truth was known and were augmented by the throng breathless arrivals from the outside, ur the theatre was so crowded that another person could not possibly have got ever under the doctor's care for a long time and was finally removed, througreatest crowd that ever gathered in Washington, to the boarding house across the street, where he died the next morning. was taken to the police station, but dis charged as soon as the facts were known bangier was arrested and convicted skin and the second only scratching neck. I have kept the coat, however, memento of the most exciting night I ever experienced. The shirt which I were which was also slashed, I gave to Harry Widmer, now of the Baldwin, who was playing with me at the time, and who still my ordinary torpoz," has it, I believe.

Interesting Facts Abou! Opium. Opium is the dried juice of the poppy It is prepared in Asia Minor, Turkey, Egypt, and India, in which countries the poppy is cultivated for the exclusive pur-pose of making opium. It forms a staple commodity of many provinces in India, in which the following is the mode of treatment commonly used. It is an object of careful attention to keep the plants at a due distance from each other. If the seed happens to be too thickly sown, some of the young plants are pulled up and used as pot herbs, the leaves of which when boiled have a flavor of peas; but when they have attained eighteen inches in height, they are unfit for that use from their intoxicating nature. The plant flowers in February, and the opium is extracted in March or April, according to the period of sowing. When the flowers have fallen and the capsules assume a whitish color, four or five incis-ions are made in them with a three-

toothed instrument which is drawn from the top to the bottom. The incisions are always made in the evening, as the nightdews, by their moisture, favor the exhalation of the juice, and the opium is gathered next morning. The wounds in each capsule are repeated for three suc-cessive days, and in general, fifteen days suffice to gather all the opium in a field and is carefully scraped off with a shell or a small iron instrument previous dipped in oil. It is afterwards worked in an iron pot in the heat of the sun until it is of a consistence to be formed into thick cakes of about four weight. They are then covered with the

leaves of the poppy or some other vege-table, to prevent them sticking together, and in this condition they are dried and packed away for exportation.

The opium of India is, in the pec roperties of the drug, inferior and more litter to the taste than Turkey opium. Its greatest consumption is in China, where the habit of smoking it has become almost universal. The Chinese boil the crude drug, and by this proce the resinous impurities are separated, and the remainder only reserved for use. A small ball of it placed in a large wooden pipe, with some combustible material, is lighted, and then they prosign themselves to their dreams of elve ium. Baron de Tott gives a miserabl picture of those who frequent the opium market of Constantinopie, describing them as having pale and melancholy countenances, with meagre necks, heads twisted to one side, back-bones distorted, shoulders drawn up to their ears, and other extraordinary appearances. Scated in the twilight of the evening, or reclining on sofas in the little shops ranged along the walls of the Mosque of Soly man, may be seen the infatuated opium

eaters swallowing their opinm pills, in proportion to the degree of want, which habit has rendered necessary.

The people of Java are addicted in a by the pressure of disappointment or misfortune, give themselves up entirely to the baneful indulgence until their minds are raised to a state of frenzy. In minds are raised to a state of frenzy. In and if a good article it will be light, depurpose against all by whom they think they have been wronged or offended. They run along shouting, "Amok! amok!" or "Kill! kill!" and in their blind fury slab at every arress. stab at every person they meet, until self-preservation obliges the people to kill them in self defence. In some parts of India, opium is presented at visits and entertainments in the same familiar manner as the snuff-box is in Europe. ine very extensive use of this drug . Turkey and Persia is no doubt owing in r great degree to a prohibition of intoxicating liquors by the Mohammedan law. Opium, like wine, stands as the type of a class of stimulants of which many binds are need as substitutes for the inter-Oliows:

The play, as you will recollect, was 'Our American Cousin." The house was animed from pit to dome with a throng whose admiration and attention were divided between the Presidential box, where vided between the Presidential box, where sat Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, little Tad and Major Rathbone, and the stage, where Harry Hawk and Laura Keene personated the leading roles. The first two acts had proceeded without unusual interest, President Lincoln appearing to quietly enjoy. bling the effects of opium. Many chew these leaves as others do tobacco; and working, and while they have a good supply they feel neither hunger, thirst nor fatigue, and without any injury to health they can remain upwards of a week without the refreshment of sleep. When a Peruvian starts on a journe he carries with him a small leather

pouch for holding coea and a calabash for lime of ashes of the molle to mix with the toca. Thus equipped, a man will undertake to convey intelligence up-wards of one hundred leagues without any other provision.

Men of this description have been known to convey news a distance of six hundred leagues in six days. A mush-room which grows in Siberia is used as a narcotic in Kamschatka and other parts of the Russian Empire. Its effects mye more resemblance to the intoxica tion produced by spirits than to the so ber dreamy visions induced by opium.

The following anecdote, for which, however, the authority is not given, gives a curious example of the effects of immoderate habits of using opium. An English Ambassador, sent to a Mahometan Prince, was conducted upon his arrival at the Palace through several richly decorated and spacious spartments, consided with officers arrayed in sueast. crowded with officers arrayed in superb

me headlong to the floor of the passage in front of him. Without losing a second he jumped over me, seized the knob and wrenched the door open, and in a second more was galloping at top speed down the

All this took place in far less time than it takes to tell it. After him, also, jumping over me, came Stuart, the detective, and after gently chating the him of following him a court, the detective, throat and returning the start of the start in the detective. ing over me, came Stuart, the detective, and following him a crowd of people, who taking me for an accomplice, arrested me and took me back to the stage. The scene there was perfectly indescribable. The andience, crazy with excitement, were yelling they knew not what. The stage and the front part of the auditorium were jamined with people, some asking the cause and others crying "Lynch him," "Hang him," though who the assassin was they did not know. The lights were in throat and returning the longue, which hung from a mouth relaxed and gaping, he observed that they poured some black liquor into the troat, and closed the jaws until it sank down the passage. After six or seven times repeating the ceremony, the figure opened its eyes and shut its mouth voluntarily; it then swallowed a large portion of the black liquor into the gave and shut its mouth voluntarily; it then swallowed a large portion of the black liquor into the troat, and closed the jaws until it sank down the passage. After six or seven times repeating the ceremony, the figure opened its eyes and shut its mouth voluntarily; it then swallowed a large portion of the black liquor into the troat, and closed the jaws until it sank down the passage. After six or seven times repeating the ceremony, the figure opened its eyes and shut its mouth voluntarily; it then swallowed a large portion of the black liquor into the troat, and closed the jaws until it sank down the passage. After six or seven times repeating the ceremony, the figure opened its eyes and shut its mouth voluntarily; it then swallowed a large portion of the black liquor into the throat, and closed the jaws until it sank down the passage. throat and returning the longue, which hung from a mouth relaxed and gaping, swallowed a large pornon of the fluid, and within an hour an animated being sat on the couch, with blood returning into his lips, and a feeble power of articulation. In the Persian language he addressed his visitor, and inquired the resticulars of his mission. Within the particulars of his mission. Within two hours this extraordinary person be came altered, and his mind capable ardnons business. The ambassador, aften apologising for the liberty, ventured inquire into the cause of the scene l and just witnessed. "Sir," said he, am an inveterate opium taker, and have by slow degrees fallen into this melancholy excess. Of the diurnal twenty-four periods of time, I continually pass eighteen in this reverie, unable to move or speak; I am yet conscious, and the time passes away amid pleasing fan-cies. Nor should I ever awake from the wanderings of this state had I not the most faithful and attached attendants, whose regard and religious duty impel them to watch my pulse. As soon as my heart begins to falter and my breathing is imperceptible except on a mirror, they immediately pour the solution of opium into my throat, and restore me as you have seen. Within four hours, I shall have swallowed many ounces, and much

Gentle Heat in Cooking.

It is a simple method of reasoning to It is a simple method of reasoning to say that the greater the heat the quicker the cooking is done. I have often seen fire increased in an emergency to make the already boiling dishes cook more quickly. It is such an illusion of the sense that they never think of timing the difference. It needs a bit of science to understand why boiling water can nover be hotter than 212° unless the steam is forcibly detained by immense the steam is forcibly detained by immense the sensitive. So women have wasted their pressure. So women have wasted their own physical strength in the unnecessary heat, have wasted no one can calcu

ry heat, have wasted no one can calculate how much fuel, have wasted food in many ways, and have kept our food in a state of needless barbarity.

The gentler heat used is doubtless one secret of the superior delicacy and richness of French cookery. We find that some of their directions give a certain number of sheets of paper for cooking certain dishes. We do not intend to folow their example in this, for we have not the utensils necessary to make paper very available as fuel, nor would it be economical in this country. We do not necessarilly take the French authority for example in any thing, but we take a hint from anybody, and improve on it if With a gentle heat and tight covers we may have just the amount of juice

sary to have the heat quite up to the oiling point. Two hundred and ten Farenheit will cook them perfectly, but as this involves several trials with a thernometer, I prefer to keep them simmer-ig. A glance will decide this, or per-aps the ear, if the hand at the same me rests on the cover. Many kinds of neat can be cooked in this way very icely. A rump steak three or four aches thick, kept closely covered and soked in its own juices alone, will be ent is equally great, principally It dispenses with the stirring. Muslies are stirred to prevent their sticking and burning, though it is not nearly so effica-cious for this purpose as many imagine. It is the starch that sticks, and this is set ree by the stirring, so that in some case the dish is more likely to burn with stir-ring than without. This is true of samp, the southern hominy. With four or fiv-parts water in a tin vessel, it will cook quite smartly during the four or five out burning; but stir it a little and i will be likely to scorch. If it barely mers, however, it will cook just a ast, and be in no danger of scorchin i it needs more water, add it boili ominy mostly used at the North has aging fires, that the hominy boiler ha en devised for it, a superfluous article of. One part hominy is poured slowly into three parts boiling water and stirred very remarkable degree to excess in the use of opium. Such of the natives or slaves as have been rendered desperate where it will barely simmer three-

licious, and quiver almost like a jelly.

An Incident of Our War. General Gordon, United States Sens-tor from Georgia, was in the Gettysburg battle, in which General Francis C. Barlow, Commander of the First Divis ion, fell, dangerously, and it was thought mortally, wounded. Two of his men attempted to bear him through that shower of lead from the field; but one was instantly killed, and General Bar-low magnanimously said to the other: "You can do me no good; save your-

wild charge swept over him, and he was found by General Gordon himself, lying when it is ready.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming, and not jump into it.

That all of farming is summed up in with up-turned face in the hot July sun, nearly paralized and apparently dying.

General Gordon dismounted from his horse, gave him a drink of "water from his cauteen, and inquired of General Barlow his name and his wishes.

General Barlow said "I shall probable. General Barlow said, "I shall probably ve but a short time. Please take from y breast pocket the packet of my wife's

hy breast pocket the packetsor my wite's letters, and read one of them to me;" which was done. He then asked that the others be torn up, as he did not wish them to fall into other hands. This General Gordon did, and then asked: "Cin I do anything else for you, Gen 'Yes," replied General Barlow, ear-"My wife is behind our army;

can you send a message through the Certainly I will," said Gordon, he did. Then directing General Barlow to be borne to the shade of a tree at the rear, he rode on with his command. The wife received the message, and came harmlessly through both lines of buttle, and found her husband, who eventually

Since General Gordon's election to the United States Senate, both he and General Barlow were invited to a dinner party in Washington, and occupied opposite sides at the table. After introductions, General Gordon said, "General Barlow, are you related to the officer of

"I am the man," said Barlow,
you related to the Gordon who is supposed to have killed me?"
"I am the man," said General Gordon.
The hearty greeting which followed
the tending which the thrilling effect upon the company can better be imagined than

If there is anything that Is safe to pre- 1

The following is the order in which he original thirteen states adopted the constitution of the United States. Acling to the provisions in the Constion it became binding upon the states. New Hampshire was the important ninth

1. Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787.
2. Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.
3. New Jersey. Coc. 18, 1787.
4. Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.
5. Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788. 6. Massachusetts, Feb. 8, 1788. 7. Maryland, April 28, 1788. South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
 New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.

11. New York, July 26, 1788.
12. North Carolina, Nov. 1789.
13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.
The convention of Delaware met dopted the constitution unanima and adjourned in a single day.

The convention of Pennsplyania adopt-I the constitution by a vote of 46 years The convention of New Jersey adopted

the constitution unanimously.

The convention of Massachusetts was composed of about 350 members, and when it met was opposed to adopting the constitution. The majority for ratification was only 19 votes. When the convention of New York met, the opponents of the constitution were about two-thirds of the whole body.

Alexander Hamilton's logic secured a majority for it. North Carolina remained out of the serve it. Union more than eight months after the new government went into operation. The convention met and adopted "resolutions that a bill of rights and certain amendments ought to be laid before congress, and the convention that might be called for amending the constitution previous to its ratification by the state of North Carolina," and the convention was then dissolved.

Rhode Island remained out of the

Union for upwards of thirteen months. The general assembly, instead of calling a convention to consider the constitution,

Subsequently the Legislature called a convention, the Governor giving the casting vote for so doing in the smallest branch of the legislature. The convention adopted the constitution by a majority of only two votes, the yeas being 34 and the nays 32.

A Blast Against the Horse.

Dr. T. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati, advocates the abolishment of that noble and intelligent quadruped, the horse, from ur cities, arguing as follows:
"We are all interested in the welfare of our cities, and in the general progress of civilization. I will attempt to show how great a curse the horse is to society in large cities. This, I apprehend, is not a difficult task for any one to do, who has given any thought to the subject. This "most useful animal" breeds extravagance, disease, discomfort, crime and other evils. His use as a motive rower is a yearly loss of millions of dol. power is a yearly loss of millions of dol-lars in time and money to a city say like are crying for "rapid transit." if it were not for the presence of the horse. Your beautiful city might be wholly free from dust and mud, and re-lieved of most of its noise, if it were not for the use of horses on the streets. It needs no argument to prove the horse to be a motive power both inadequate and cities. You will say that this is only one side of the question. "What shall sup-ply the place of the horse?" is the other side of the question to be considered. Wait until you have heard from the in-

off this great incubus."

and farmer rich at once.

gather the fruit.

ng, but of much benefit,

ter, is a saving of fodder.

the manure heap on the farm.

large or swell as it approach cupies a larger area of the fiel ventors, mechanics and engineers of the country. I do not say grass shall grow in the streets; nor do I say that steam chall supplant the horse; but I demand, in behalf of civilization, that cities shall c supplied with better motive power o must organize this reform. Associaons for the abolition of the horse from cities must collect facts and diffuse in-formation upon this subject, until an in-telligent public shall rise up and throw Home Teachings,

in velvet.

ducation, with common sense, is better than a college education without it. We believe in small farms and thor righ cultivation. That the soil loves to eat as well as the Teach them that one good honest trade ell mastered is worth a dozen beggarly wner, and ought, therefore, to be well

In going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil In large crops, which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm orments of the doomed. Teach them to respect their elders and

That every farm should own a good Teach them that as they expect to be men some day, they can not too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless. That the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence without these, lime, gypsum and guano will be of little use.

In good fences, good farm-houses, good orchards and children enough to black eye" is.

f sex, and that when begave the seventh andment he meant it for their own good as well as for their sisters.

Teach them it is better to be an honest an seven days in the week, than to be a Christian (?) one day, and a villain six

That it is a good thing to keep an eye an experiments, and note all—good and That it is a good rule to sell your grain Do all this, and you will have brought them up "in the way they should go."

In enriching the soil according to its Household Hints. A poultice of fresh tea leaves moisten-

A tablespoonful of molasses added to stove-blacking will cause it to adhere better, and retain its polish longer. To remove a glass stopper, drop some elycerine in the surrounding crevice, and fter an hour or two it will loosen. Kesp a shoemaker's knife-stone in

ed with water, will cure a stye on the

That to ask a man's advice is not stoop

That to keep a place, and everything

in its place, saves many a step, and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to

keep them in order.
That kindness to stock, like good shel-

cur kitchen, for putting a keen edge on mives. A dull knife is the bane of the The true physiological way of treating urns or scalds is to at once exclude the air, with cotton batting, flour, scraped potato, or anything that is handiest.

Soda spoils lawns and percales. Wash

n tepid water, without soap, rinse very wickly, turn and hang in the shade to the wrong side. To keep your knives and forks from rusting, make a flannel bag, and stitch from top to bottom, an inch and a half

or five

Miscellaneous Cooking. To Cook Codsish.—Here is a good w

Shred it quite fine; rinse and put in a water; let it just boil up; drain off water; aild a good piece of butter, m and just flour enough to thicken sligh let it scald just long enough to cook flour; pour on a platter, spread with of butter, and sprinkle over a little p

Potato Pone-This is a favorite dish the West Indian Islands. Wash, p and grate two pounds of potatoes; four ounces each of sugar and butter beef dripping) melted, one tenspoor each of salt and pepper; mix well gether; place it in a backing-dish, put it into a brisk oven until it is don and becomes nicely browned. French Mashed Potatoes.-After

colling some pointoes in their jacket cl and mash them with a fork; pl hem into a stew-pan with some butts ind salt, moisten them with fresh crea and let them grow dry while stirri them over the fire; add more crea and so continue for nearly an hour; di them, and brown them on the top wi Rabbit Soup .- Cut one or two rabbi

to joints; lay them for an hour in water; dry and fry them in butter about half done, with four or five on and a middling-sized head of celery of mull; add to this three quarts of eclerater, one pound of split peas, some peoper and salt; let it stew gently a four or five hours, then arrain an

Rice and Milk.—To every quart of good milk allow two ounces of rice; wash well in several waters; put it with the milk into a closely-covered sauce-past and set it over a slow fire; when it boils simmer it about an hour and a quarte before sending it to table, and serve

Browned Hush of Corned Beef.—Heat the hash in a kettle, and mix through it wo tablespoonfuls of sweet butter, add ensoning to suit, and a speonful of water only. Have ready two tablespoonfuls of malted butter, boiling hot in the panturn it up and round, that the butter may could the whole surface of the pan. Put n the hash, press it tightly, and keep it cooking gently without burning. Run a mife under it now and then, to see that t is not scorching. When browned out without breaking.

Some queer optical delusions have een described by Dr. S. P. Thompson. Those connected with the milroad may serve to relieve the tedium of travel by serve to relieve the tedium of travel by affording an agreeable exercise to the mind in endeavoring to explain them: When a landscape is observed from a moving train, all objects to the remote horizon appear to be passing in the contrary direction, those nearest having the greatest velocity. Consequently if the attention be fixed upon any object at some distance from the line, all objects beyond will relatively appear to be mosting forward with the train, while objects ing forward with the train, while objects nearer appear to be moving backward. The combined effect is to make the landscape appear to be revolving centrally round whatever point we fix our attentrain always seems to fall obliquely (except in a very strong gale in the direction of the train's motion) in a direction opposite to that of the motion of the pass in an opposite direction, and we look out at this and follow it with our eyes, rain-drops falling between the two trains will seem to be flying forward with parsolves. If we stand on the patform of a station and watch a train approach, the end of the engine app

magnitude. An observer at some slight elevation above a railroad, seeing two in opposite directions, will receive the impression of one long train moving

Teach children that a true lady may be found in calico quite as frequently as Teach them that a common school

Teach them that "honesty is the best policy"—that 'tis better to be poor than to be rich on the profits of 'crooked whiskies,' etc., and point precepts by the example of those who are suffering the

Teach them that to wear patched lothes is not a disgrace, but to wear a Teach them that God is no respector

lean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clear Teach them that by indulging their epraved appetites in the worst forms of lissipation, they are not fitting themelves to become the husbands of pure

Teach them that God helps those who

A curious ancient sundial, in the shape of a ham, was found at Hercula-neum in 1754, and a similar one at Portici in 1855. It may be described as a ham, the tail of which served for the gnomon, and which was furnished with a book or ring at the extramity, for the purpose of suspension. The dial is on the back of the ham, on which are described seven ertical lines, under which are abbre-iated the names of the twelve months, regunning with January, retrograding to June, and again returning to December. Six horizontal lines traverse the vertical ones, and by their intersection show the extension of the shades thrown by the ion, on the sun's entering each sign of the zodiac, and consequently at every point of his path through the ecliptic This also points out the hours of the day, the shadow descending wit the rising,

the shadow descending with the rising, and again descending with the setting sun. The square compartments were marked with the hours. It seems that when in use it was suspended by the hook or ring, the side being presented to the sun, and that when the extremity of the shadow of the gnomon reached the extremity of the line marked with the name f the actual month, the hourses. name f the actual month, the horizonstal intersection showed the hour. As is is not v ry clear how it could be made to revolve with the sun, we do not know that it could spontaneously convey its intimations. We should think that it was hopt suspended, and, when con suited, must have been adjusted for the moment with reference to some fixed rule or standard, which was probably connected with the beam or pillar from

which it usually hung. A man ought never to get rid of his childhood. He may put away childish things, and yet retain what is sweet and beautiful in childhood. There is a sim-nic fifth, an innocence and a liberty of childhood, which should be carried up into and become the bloom of our man-We are timble of the man whose life brings with it none of the fragrance of hewhood, the cannot be a boy again, whenever the burdens of maturer years

may be laid aside.